

DOHA (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived here Sunday from Bahrain on the final leg of his Gulf tour. He was due to meet the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, and to hold talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Sheikh Suhaim bin Hamad Al Thani on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation, officials said. Mr. Cheysson toured Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in November but was forced to postpone visits to Qatar and Bahrain to attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Hernu ends visit to Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu flew home after a two-day visit to Oman to promote sales of French arms to the country. Oman is already buying some arms from France, but Britain is the main supplier. Before leaving Muscat, officials said Mr. Hernu met the Omani Deputy Prime Minister in charge of defence, Fahar bin Taimur Al Said. Mr. Hernu, the first French defence minister to visit Oman, also visited the Muscat enclave overlooking the strategic Straits of Hormuz, the gateway to oilfields in the Gulf. Earlier Mr. Hernu met Sultan Qaboos bin Said at his palace in the southern province of Dhofar, the official Oman Press Agency said. It gave no details of the meeting.

Tareq Aziz, Rajavi agree to end Gulf war

PARIS (R) — Deputy Iraqi Prime Minister Tareq Aziz held five hours of talks with Iranian opposition leader Masoud Rajavi outside Paris Sunday, a spokesman for Mr. Rajavi said. Mr. Aziz and Mr. Rajavi, chairman of the national council of resistance, said in a joint communiqué they agreed on the need to end the 28-month-old war between Iran and Iraq. It was the first known contact between the Iraqi government and the council, which links most major groups opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The two men met at Mr. Rajavi's home at Auvers-sur-Oise, the spokesman said. Mr. Rajavi, accusing Ayatollah Khomeini of prolonging the war with Iraq against the wishes of the Iranian population, called for direct negotiations with the Iraqi government after the downfall of the Khomeini regime.

Fahd, Kuwaiti minister hold talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah arrived in Riyadh Sunday and immediately went in to talks expected to deal with the price of oil. The official Saudi Press Agency said that immediately after his arrival the minister met King Fahd and Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani. It said the visit was expected to last several days. Industry analysts in Bahrain said the talks were likely to be connected with oil price and production problems now facing the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the oversupplied world market. They also noted oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, were expected to meet soon.

Bomb injures 5 at Dutch soccer match

THE HAGUE (R) — Five people were injured, one seriously, when an explosive device went off among spectators at a soccer match here Sunday, police said. A spokesman described the device as a fragmentation bomb, which exploded in one of the stands scattering pieces of metal. One injured man was detained in hospital. The four others were discharged after medical treatment. The blast occurred during the Dutch soccer cup third round match between Ajax Amsterdam and the Hague, police said. Two people, believed to be Hague supporters, were detained by police. The game, which was not interrupted, was won 3-2 by Ajax.

Zia fails to attend cabinet meeting

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan military ruler Gen. Muhammad Zia ul Haq Sunday failed to attend his first cabinet meeting since receiving a medical check-up in the United States. The official Pakistan News Agency AFP said he was "slightly indisposed" but gave no details. Gen. Zia returned home two weeks ago from official visits to the United States and Canada and a spell at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. An official statement said Gen. Zia, 59, had been given a "green bill of health." Last June Gen. Zia spent several days in hospital in Pakistan with a kidney ailment.

2 Chilean policemen sentenced to death

VINA DEL MAR, Chile (R) — Two Chilean policemen have been sentenced to death after being found guilty of raping and murdering 11 people over a one-year period, legal sources said Sunday. The presiding judge at a local court said former policemen Jorge Sagredo Pillar and Carlos Alberto Collares had savagely killed young men and women after raping them in this beach resort.

King, Arafat hold talks

By Lami Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein met Sunday with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to review the latest developments in the Middle East and current efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

During the meeting, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian government officials and PLO Executive and Central Committee members, the King briefed Mr. Arafat on the results of his visits to Paris, Moscow and Peking at the head of an Arab League delegation to explain the Arab peace plan and on his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington in December.

A PLO official Sunday described the talks as "important" and said that "they have been going very smoothly."

Dr. Assad Abdul Rahman, a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and the Palestine Central Committee (PCC), told

reporters at the PLO Chairman's residence in Amman that the Palestinian-Jordanian talks centred on the results of King Hussein's talks with President Reagan.

Dr. Abdul Rahman pointed out that the U.S. administration appears to prefer non-PLO members to be included in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation.

He said the issue of forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian peace team is one of the topics which were discussed by the two leaders on Sunday. But Dr. Abdul Rahman said he did not think that Jordan and the PLO are going to reach a concrete formula on the negotiating delegation during Mr.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at the Royal Palace Sunday.

Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Arafat's current visit to Jordan.

"Any agreement of this sort will be tentative and it would be presented to the PNC meeting (which is supposed to take place in Algeria next month) for approval," he said.

He said the current Palestinian-Jordanian talks are very important because they follow the King's visit to the United States and before the intended visit of Mr. Arafat to Moscow. The PLO chairman is expected to

arrive in Moscow on Tuesday and will be accompanied by several senior PLO members to confer with the new Soviet leadership. "I think it is time for mutual consultations between the Palestinians and the new Soviet leadership," Dr. Abdul Rahman said. He added that he expects the Soviets to play a more active role in the area.

Among the other important issues which were and will be discussed in the Jordanian-PLO talks

is details of an agreed confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. The talks would also aim at further coordinating political moves in the coming months, Dr. Abdul Rahman said.

The King is expected to meet again with the PLO chairman and delegation before Mr. Arafat's departure. Mr. Arafat will hold a press conference Monday evening to talk about the results of his talks with the King here.

Police chief makes progress towards Tripoli ceasefire

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's police chief appeared to be making some progress towards arranging a ceasefire between warring pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian factions in the northern city of Tripoli Sunday as one person died in sporadic fighting there.

State-run Beirut Radio quoted the police commander, Hisham Al Sha'ar, as saying in Tripoli that the rival armed groups had promised to pull their gunmen out of the battle zones this evening. If this happened, Lebanese police would enter the areas and take responsibility for security there.

Previous ceasefire agreements have failed to stop the fighting, the latest and most fierce round in a long war between supporters and opponents of Syria in Tripoli.

Syrian troops have been stationed in the Tripoli area since

the end of the Lebanese civil war in 1976. They withdrew from most of the city after a previous upsurge of violence 2 years ago.

The radio reported that one person had been killed in a brief clash this morning. This brings the death toll since the fighting started a month ago to about 175.

The deployment of Lebanese police in the battle-torn slums of Tripoli is a compromise between some of the anti-Syrian groups, which wanted the Lebanese regular army moved in, and other factions which proposed a joint force drawn from all the warring groups should patrol the area.

The police commander made clear in an interview published in Beirut Sunday that he did not believe the police-known as the Internal Security Forces (ISF)—were strong enough to

impose a lasting peace on the city.

"In Tripoli, for instance, the ISF can apprehend a criminal, it can act as a buffer between forces, but it is unreasonable to expect it to attack fighters and strip them of their weapons, which are better than the weapons of the ISF," he told the English-language weekly Monday Morning.

Giving a rare official description of the problems faced by the police, Mr. Sha'ar said the Internal Security Forces were powerless when they came under fire from heavy weapons in a battlefield such as Tripoli.

"What can an ISF element do then? He can't shoot back because he would then be accused of bias and because he doesn't have that kind of artillery anyway, so he runs and takes cover," Mr. Sha'ar said.

The police chief said only the regular army could disarm the warring factions, and the army could not be deployed in Tripoli without the agreement of Syria.

When Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan discussed the Tripoli crisis with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus Saturday, the official Syrian News Agency said the two men agreed the Lebanese ISF should try to restore peace in the city.

This suggested that either the Lebanese had not proposed or the Syrians had not accepted deployment of the Lebanese army there.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem saw U.S. special envoy Morris Draper as part of preparations for Monday's fifth round of talks with Israeli officials on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Lebanese and Israeli governments have not yet been able to agree even on an agenda for the talks. A senior Lebanese official said intensive diplomatic efforts by the United States since the fourth round of talks on Thursday had failed to produce any progress.

Lebanon is refusing to agree to an Israeli demand that the "normalisation" of relations between Lebanon and Israel should be on the agenda, maintaining that the prime purpose of the talks is to arrange an Israeli pullback.

Israeli troops invaded Lebanon last June in an attempt to crush the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Monday's withdrawal talks are scheduled to be held in the town of Khalde, behind Israeli lines just south of Beirut.

Tel Aviv police on high alert after bomb attack

TEL AVIV (R) — Police and security forces were on high alert Sunday after 35 Israelis were wounded in the past 48 hours in separate attacks by suspected Palestinian commandos in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and in Tel Aviv itself.

In what a spokesman said was the first serious terrorist incident in the city since 1975, two hand grenades were hurled at a civilian bus in south Tel Aviv on Saturday evening. Three of the 12 people wounded were still in hospital Sunday.

The Tel Aviv attack followed the Friday afternoon ambush of a military bus south of Beirut, in which 21 Israeli soldiers were wounded by light arms and bazooka fire.

The military spokesman said

troops had killed two commandos involved in the ambush, which brought the number of Israeli casualties in Lebanon in the last three weeks to six dead and 25 wounded.

Security chiefs delivered reports on the attacks at Sunday's weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem chaired by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said.

Tel Aviv police meanwhile detained more than 100 suspects and were searching warehouses and abandoned apartments often used by Arab labourers from the occupied territories employed in Tel Aviv.

Southern exits from the city had been blocked, the spokesman said.

Palestinian attacks on Israeli targets have been stepped up since the start two weeks ago of talks between Israel and Lebanon on an Israeli troop withdrawal and future relations.

Military sources were quoted by Israeli newspapers as saying they expected the incidents to continue for the duration of the negotiations, since it appeared the commandos had reorganised in South Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's June invasion which Israel said was aimed at eradicating the threat from across the border.

Last week, one day after Israeli, Lebanese and American negotiators met at the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona, the military announced the discovery of Soviet katyusha rocket launchers hidden just across the border—the first such discovery reported since the early days of the invasion.

The two direct attacks on the buses were in contrast to previous indirect attacks, which generally involved land mines or bombs planted in areas frequented by Israeli troops.

In Tel Aviv, the bus was passing through a quiet business area when attackers tossed two Soviet-made hand grenades from the second-storey window of a house flanking the street.

Tel Aviv police months ago cited intelligence reports that the Palestinians, expelled from Beirut and driven from bases in South Lebanon, planned to strike in the metropolitan area.

Bulgaria-PLO communique urges for better Soviet-Arab ties

VIENNA (R) — Bulgaria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have stressed in a joint communique the need to strengthen relations between the Soviet bloc and Arab countries.

The communique, reported by the official Bulgarian BTA News Agency Saturday night, followed talks between Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov and Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department who is due to leave Sofia.

Both parties said consolidating friendship and cooperation between Arab countries and the Soviet Union and other Communist countries was of special importance, BTA reported.

Mr. Mladenov and Mr. Kaddoumi condemned President Reagan's Middle East peace plan for Palestinian self-rule on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Settlement of the Middle East crisis depended on an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the founding of an independent Palestinian state, the communique said.

The PLO and Bulgaria stressed the need for an international conference on the Middle East with all sides participating and with the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

On Saturday Mr. Kaddoumi told a press conference the PLO "must again take up our armed struggle and resume our political activity in order to oppose Israeli military aggression, to frustrate the plans of the U.S.-Israeli union in the region," BTA reported.

Vogel: U.S. ready to ease stand on missiles

BONN (R) — West German Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel said Sunday he believed the United States was prepared to compromise at its Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Vogel, who met President Reagan and other U.S. leaders in Washington last week, said on television that he thought the American position was "not fixed and firmly laid down once and forever" and that the end of 1983.

The United States has been criticised in West Germany for not responding positively to offers on missile cuts by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

The United States has so far stuck to the so-called "zero option" under which NATO would refrain from deploying 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe from the end

of this year if the Soviet Union withdraws all its medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Public opinion polls show most West Germans believe neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is negotiating seriously at the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons.

Mr. Vogel, the Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for chancellor in West Germany's March 6 elections, leaves for Moscow Monday for three days of talks with Soviet leaders.

Opponents have accused him of trying to exploit the missile issue for electoral purposes and of moving away from a commitment by former SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Germany unless progress is made in Geneva.

Mr. Vogel said he did not

exclude the possibility that the West would deploy the weapons if the Soviet Union would not budge and "no result is achieved despite the great efforts of our American friends."

Disarmament is emerging as one of the main issues in the March elections. Mr. Vogel's talks in Washington and Moscow are bound to score him some election points but at the same time he is obviously anxious to deflect conservative jibes that he is undermining the position of the United States.

West Germany's most important ally.

Egypt to diversify sources of arms supplies

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala Sunday said Egypt was going ahead with plans to diversify its sources of arms supplies.

The minister was addressing a joint news conference with Dutch Defence Minister Jacob de Ruijter, who is in Egypt for talks on military co-operation between the two countries.

Asked whether reports of a recent order of 80 American F-16 aircraft were connected with recent Middle East tension, Field Marshal Abu Ghazala said Egypt's plans to refurbish its military arsenal were aimed at replacing old Soviet-made planes.

King briefs cabinet

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein presided over a cabinet meeting Sunday to brief the ministers on the outcome of his recent visits abroad and talks with world leaders on Middle East developments and the Palestine issue.

King Hussein spoke about his tour of France, the Soviet Union at China at the head of an Arab League seven-member delegation explain a peace plan adopted at the Fes Arab summit. He also briefed the ministers on the outcome of his talks last month with President Reagan and senior U.S. officials on initiatives for establishing peace in the Middle East.

At the meeting, there was a general discussion of the subjects raised by the King and a general assessment of the King's visit abroad was made.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Meanwhile, it was announced that King Hussein will meet representatives of private and public sectors at the royal court on Monday.

The King is expected to speak about the outcome of his visits abroad at the head of an Arab League delegation to explain the Arab peace plan and his talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials. He will also brief his audience on the Jordanian position vis-à-vis the current Middle East peace plans and the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

Arafat visited Palestinian pilots, says Al Watan

KUWAIT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat recently visited Palestinian pilots trained on sophisticated warplanes and urged them to be ready for the "next round of struggle against the Zionist enemy," the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan reported Sunday.

The newspaper, which quoted a reliable Palestinian source, said Mr. Arafat met the pilots at an unidentified air base. The report followed a visit to Kuwait by Mr. Arafat, now in Jordan.

It said Palestinian pilots trained on French Mirage fighter planes and Soviet Mig 21, 23 and 25 jets and were now based in Libya, South and North Yemen, Syria

and in a number of socialist countries. Training started in the 1970s, it said.

Asked why Palestinian pilots were not used during the 1982 siege of Beirut last year, source told Al Watan: "The Palestinian pilot has no land or sky his own, but his turn will come after Beirut."

The siege was lifted after thousands of Palestinian commandos and their leaders, including Mr. Arafat, were evacuated from Beirut under a U.S.-sponsored agreement.

The source declined to say whether the Palestinians own any aircraft but said: "The important thing is the man, but weapon is there."

Fresh polls to be held in India next month

NEW DELHI (R) — The film star who shattered Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's electoral machine was sworn in as chief minister of the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh Sunday as battle lines were being drawn for fresh regional elections next month.

N.T. Rama Rao, veteran of over 300 films, was sworn in at the head of a 15-member ministry in the state capital of Hyderabad. He immediately promised to stick to his election pledge of providing cheap rice and a clean government.

Huge crowds at a large stadium where the ceremony took place cheered and shouted as he took the oath in the Telugu language.

Mr. Rao's Telugu Desam (Land of the Telugus) Party toppled the state government of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in last week's poll by campaigning for regional rights and accusing the government of corruption.

Mrs. Gandhi's centrally-ruling party faces fresh electoral tests

next month after the crush defeats in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring southern state Karnataka.

Over 12 million voters will be eligible to vote in elections in north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya and the national capital of Delhi.

Most Indian commentators the Congress Party's defeat largely resulting from excess central control of state politics. Elections in Assam will be held under the cloud of a 19 year-old agitation by local student and political groups demand the eviction from Assam of illegal immigrants, mostly Bangladeshis and the removal of their name from electoral rolls.

The agitating groups have called for a boycott of the poll the state by opposition parties.

The polls in Assam were ordered by the government a talks between the agitators and the central government in Delhi broke down.

Ismat Sadat invites Egypt to take back his fortune

CAIRO (R) — The brother of Egypt's late President Sadat invited the state Sunday to find and take back millions of dollars he is accused of swindling, but declared he had nothing like the fortune he is alleged to have amassed.

Delivering an impassioned speech from the prisoners' enclosure, punctuated by loud applause from several dozen members of the Sadat family in the packed courtroom, Ismat Sadat, 58, pleaded not guilty to the charges against him.

He was answering a 24-count indictment which said he and his family had piled up 124 million Egyptian pounds (\$148 million) through fraud, black market dealing, peddling influence during the rule of his brother and selling contaminated food.

The family fortunes now amount to about 1,800,000 pounds (\$2,160,000) at the most," Mr. Sadat said.

"If these other millions are true then I am ready to sign a paper right now handing them over on behalf of my family."

"If it is there you can take it back," he said.

In the prisoners' enclosure with Mr. Sadat were two of his sons, Jalal and Talat, all being held in custody.

HOME NEWS

Health minister reports on meeting in Riyadh

Arab council decides to set up 2 health centres in occupied land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Health Ministers Executive Council, which concluded Saturday its meetings in Riyadh, decided in principle to establish two health centres in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced here Sunday.

Speaking upon return to Amman after participating in the meeting, Dr. Malhas said that the council decided to sound out Arab countries about their willingness to train West Bank or Gaza Strip doctors at their universities to work at these health centres.

The council will ask Arab health ministries to offer medical treatment to the inhabitants of the occupied territories and will, for its purpose, set up a medical committee from the Jordanian health Ministry and the Palestine Red Crescent Society to handle the procedure and facilitate the travel of patients to various Arab countries, the minister said.

At its meeting the council also examined the effects and damages caused by the recent earthquake in North Yemen and allocated financial and material assistance for the victims, according to Dr. Malhas.

Another subject on the council's agenda was the prospect of creating or promoting paramedical services in Arab states and, in this context, the council decided to distribute golden and silver medals to honour those excelling in their paramedical courses, the minister added.

Dr. Malhas said the council also decided to organise an Arab seminar on health services with the subject of insecticides as its main topic.

Furthermore, the council decided to form a special committee to examine unorthodox methods which cigarette companies resort to in promoting the sale of their products and will call on various Arab ministries of information to ban all commercials promoting the sale of cigarettes in public media and to ban entry of publications promoting them, the minister added.

Also on the council's agenda was the transfer of the World Health Organisation's regional office from Alexandria to Amman along with subjects connected with health topics, including ways of protection from radioactive substances.

During his stay in Riyadh, Dr. Malhas met with his Saudi counterpart to discuss subjects of mutual concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. It was decided at the meeting that a large number of Jordanian physicians will be assigned to work in Saudi Arabian hospitals, the minister said.

Civil works completed at Martyr Faisal College buildings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has completed work on Martyr Faisal College buildings at Mu'ta near Karak and has asked the army to take over the place which will be furnished and made adequate for training.

The college, part of the Mu'ta University under construction, was established on a 600-dunam area at a cost of JD 7 million.

World community responsible for displaced Palestinians

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The international community bears a major part of the responsibility of supporting displaced Palestinians and such a responsibility should not be considered as solely Arab, a leading Palestinian figure said here Sunday.

Mohammad Nimr Al Masri, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) planning council, was speaking to the Jordan Times after the conclusion of a seven-day meeting held in Amman by delegates from Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

The conference, which was attended by representatives from Jordan, the PLO, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab League, concluded its sessions here Saturday and adopted several recommendations concerning Palestinian affairs in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as host Arab countries.

One of the major topics discussed was a recent decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to suspend food aid to Palestinian refugees.

"The significance of the conference hinges on the fact that it is closely related to the Palestinian issue which is the concern of every Palestinian as well as of every Arab," Mr. Masri said.

Mr. Masri said that the conference was of particular importance for it dealt with the indi-

vidual as well as the general living conditions of Palestinians living outside and inside the occupied territories.

"The conference came at a time when the Arab Nation is passing through a difficult, delicate and critical stage," he said.

The eight topics discussed by the conference included the execution of recommendations adopted by its previous session and evaluation of the activities of the conference.

The subject of Palestinian affairs in occupied territories included Israeli settlements on Arab lands, the occupation authority's arbitrary measures against Palestinians, winning Arab capitals with Jerusalem and in other occupied cities, and Palestinian resistance against the occupation.

Parallel to the Palestinian affairs in occupied territories, the conference also discussed refugee affairs in relation to the UNRWA.

The discussions included the UNRWA decision taken last August to suspend food rations to Palestinian refugees, an emergency meeting of the UNRWA's consultative committee, educational conditions in UNRWA schools, conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and the Arab responses to an appeal by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for contribution to help the refugees.

The status of Palestinian people in the Arab World was one of the

major issues discussed during the conference. It included Palestinians' travel, residence, work and travel documents.

The conference also discussed Palestinian affairs dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly in its last session.

Recommendations of the Palestinian students' educational council and Israeli nuclear activities were the last two topics discussed by the conference.

Referring to the UNRWA's decision to suspend food rations to refugees, Mr. Masri said that "although the decision seems to be recent, but it is in reality a part of the UNRWA's policy based on shirking its responsibility towards Palestinian rights."

He also said that even some members of the international community are trying to escape from their responsibilities towards Palestinian refugees.

Mr. Masri pointed out that the conference entirely rejected such a policy, but adopted some recommendations to face such issues.

Deeply delving into the subject, Mr. Masri indicated that there is a tangible movement aiming at imposing the burden of supporting Palestinian refugees on Arab countries and the financing of

refugees relief operations on oil-producing Arab countries.

He said that this movement is "an outcome of the UNRWA's pretext of financial deficit." He added that "such a pretext is motivated by political considerations by countries responsible for the Palestine disaster."

All countries that refuse to support the UNRWA, Mr. Masri said, are "generously supporting Israel financially as well as militarily," the latter "enabling Israel to

occupy Palestine, the Golan Heights and Lebanon."

He added that concerned people for resuming relief operations for Palestinian refugees "should make sure that it is an international responsibility and not an Arab one."

The recommendations adopted by the conference will be submitted to the next session of the Arab League-General Secretariat for approval and necessary action.

The conference will resume its sessions in Tunis in July 1983.

Finance departments to use allocations

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Salem Mas'adeh Sunday issued instructions to various finance departments in different government services to start spending from funds allocated for their departments in the 1983 fiscal budget. The total sum allocated for current expenditure amounts to JD 471 million in accordance with the new budget.

AWSA services unaffected by blizzard

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) services were not affected at all as a result of the blizzard that hit Jordan in the past week, according to AWSA Director-General Mohammad Kallani.

2 Irbid towns get development loans

IRBID (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank Sunday announced its approval of a JD 51,000 loan to the towns of Irbid and Irbid in Irbid Governorate. The money will be used mainly for road construction projects.

Experience Beckett's profound absurdities inside a theatre

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Waiting for Godot" is one of the new truly universal plays of our time. While some of the reasons why this play has been such a success with theatre-goers may be mysterious, there is little doubt that its simplicity, at a purely technical level, appeals to theatre-makers, especially those who, like the Yarmouk Players, work at grass-roots level.

Better known for their presentations of ancient tragedies, the Yarmouk University-based student group have now produced an excellent production of Beckett's tragic-comedy. The pundits who stay at home rather than watch an amateur production should have second and third thoughts now: "Waiting for Godot" means not only that the Yarmouk Players are good, but also that they are versatile.

Taking it for granted that interest in theatre is less in Jordan than in the visual arts, and that an English-language play can only reach a select audience here, there is no need to count the number of heads in the audience to judge the success of the play. On Thursday and Saturday nights at the British Council, the audience was small, but engrossed. The actors, used to that sort of thing, performed, apparently oblivious to the frugal arithmetic.

Director Ian Carruthers had arranged several ominous objects on the stage. It's bad enough before the curtain goes up—there is a dead bird (it's not real, but you think that's just what it's supposed to be) in a cage hanging outside the curtain—but the curtain parts to show a coffin, a gallows and a chair criss-crossed with electric wires.

This is to add several layers of emphasis to the leafless tree in the play. The atmosphere is that of a sanatorium-cum-torture chamber, and the play opens with one of two tramps emerging out of the coffin in a grotesquely-humorous parody of boredom.

For the play is about boredom. It is condescending towards boredom, and indulgent, but above all it's ironic. Beckett is sometimes close to banality trying to make a point—the long-suffering Lucky is a case in point—but irony falls out of the actors' mouths like the leaves that the two tramps miss so much.

This bid at originality has diminished the almost-tangible emptiness that comes from the text. Instead of standing in contrast to the overcrowded minds of Vladimir and Estragon, the small stage too, is crowded, and we need the dialogue to be reminded of the emptiness of the landscape. But the instruments of death, hemming in the obviously inadequate human figures, add another dimension. The helplessness of the tramps is heightened by them in very literal terms.

Unlike some people, the two tramps can't make up their minds that death is the ultimate solution to the riddle of life. They are confused about their confusion. Who is Godot? What is he? Are they at the right place? In the text, the tramps pretend they can't find a bit of rope to hang themselves with. Here, they have a full-scale gallows, so that they don't have that flimsy excuse when it comes to the ultimate question.

Hussein Jabarin as Estragon and Mubair Karaki as Vladimir

were excellent, but Osama Quereh as Pozzo, and Burhan Gharabeh as Lucky gave memorable performances. A cross between a magician and a bourgeois snob, Pozzo is both comical and sinister, the bully who is the life of the party, while the spasmodic Lucky moves us with his hang-dog silences and outrages us with his servility and cunning.

Suber Ammar, as the boy, brought to life the negative pathos in the original lines, the vaguely-poetic link between the tramps and Godot. The entrance of the timid boy served to emphasise that this is a monochrome play—quite literally black and white, with the boy dressed largely in mournful black, and Pozzo looming large in ominous black. We are confronted with the stark beauty of a black-and-white picture, enlarged uncomfortably out of proportion.

Four white-coated figures, their faces covered with surgical masks, rush onstage from time to time to beat up Lucky and the two tramps. This is a departure from, or rather an addition to, the original. They drag Lucky up to the electric chair and give him shocks in order to make him think.

It's a good idea, though it means that those forces which hover on the periphery of Beckett's play, unseen but felt, are now made rather literal and tangible. But, due to some clumsy movements, the figures were not as effective as they should have been. They entered, and left, too easily.

The temptation is always there to read symbols into the characters. The symbolism can differ across a varying range of cultures. But a production passes the test when the characters produce in the audience feelings as mixed as their own.

For no one is allowed, in a play like this, to settle into a mood. No lasting silences, no endless laughter. One is laughing and serious in turn. But in the end, there is a lingering mood of depression. The questions are not only unanswered; you are not even certain what the questions are.

This is absurdity, but of a very profound kind. You can't help feeling relieved that Beckett's microscopic vision is, after all, an exaggeration. Tramps are tramps. We don't normally get that close to them.

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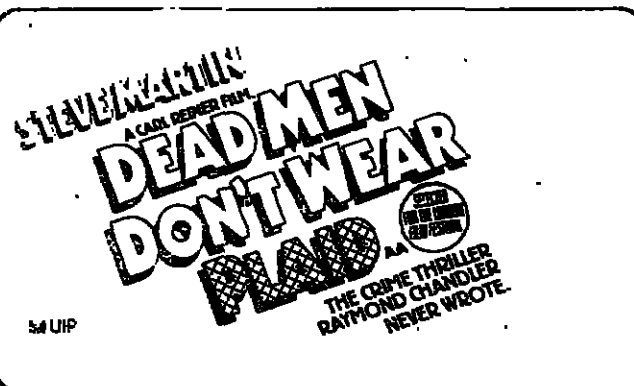
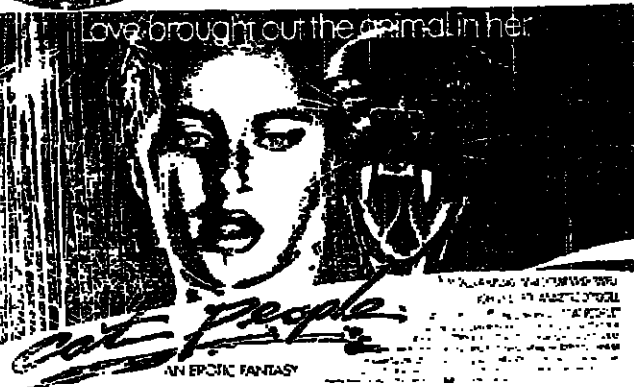
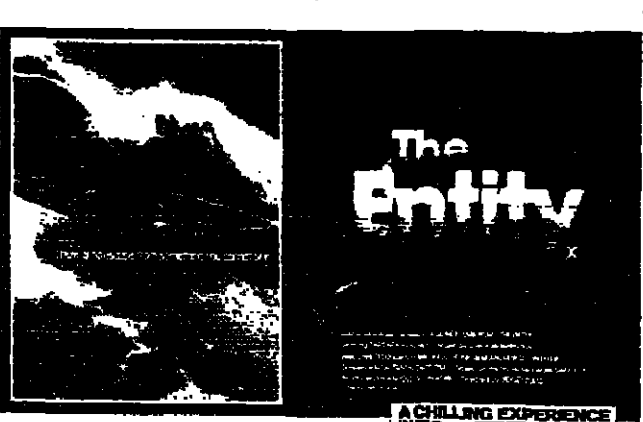
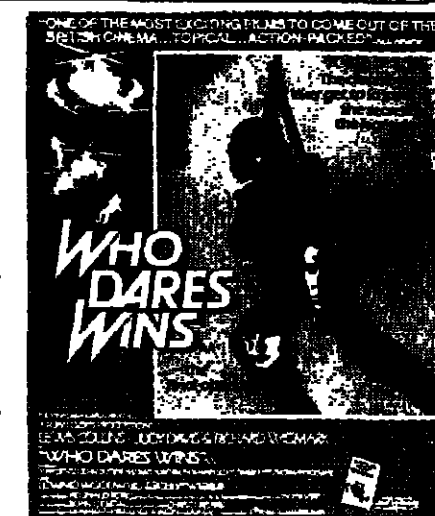
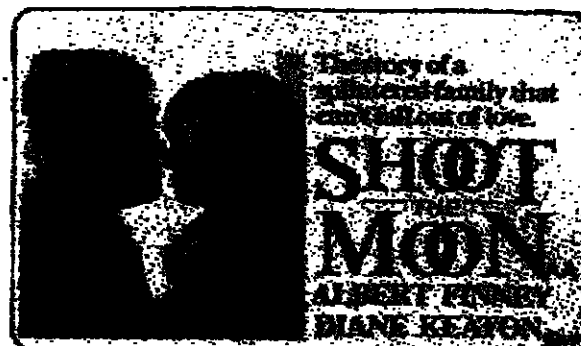
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مركز الفنون

Bardot evaluates acting career at 47

By Donald Forbes
Reuter

PARIS — Deep in the heart of every Frenchman is an image of the Frenchwoman of his dreams and every so often, Brigitte Bardot emerges from retirement to remind him that she is the woman.

At 47, the face and the figure are fuller. But the voice is still as smouldering provocative and the pout as enticing as in the sex-kitten days of the 1950s when her films started to brush away the more austere cobwebs of sexual inhibition in France.

Bardot has just made one of the occasional public appearances which prove that absence from the screen has not dulled her indelible romance with the public.

French television broadcast a three-part biography of the actress charting her extraordinary life from the days of precocious childhood to the campaigns on behalf of animals to which she now devotes herself.

The series showed a Bardot capable of touching vulnerability as well as a serious-minded woman with forthright and sometimes acerbic views on modern France.

This Bardot has trenchant things to say about religion, politics, the cinema and the sex war.

Even journalists who have mocked her films in their columns acknowledge that no other actress in France can rival Bardot's charisma. The loyalty she commands was dubbed "Bardolatry" by one critic.

The iconoclastic left-wing daily Liberation described most of her 30 films as "potboilers" in one breath and called her "our national heroine" in the next.

"Perhaps her acting wasn't up to much," admitted one admirer, "but there is no one else quite like her. As a woman, she is simply fantastic."

The Bardot phenomenon did not happen by accident. Nor was she entirely the creation of her first husband, Roger Vadim. As the biography showed, few lives

can have been photographed and filmed so intensively since birth.

"Bardot's middle-class Parisian parents brought her up to be a star as if it were a birthright," a friend of the family said. "She was literally programmed for fame."

Despite the poise and apparently easy success, Bardot insists that she is essentially timid and that she used to quail at the pressures of being a public figure.

When her career was at its height, she says she felt "uprooted, unbalanced and lost in a world that seemed mad."

In 1972, she gave up the cinema because she hated it and has never been tempted back.

"The cinema world is rotten," she told journalists recently. "If ever I can say that my life has not been wasted, it will be because of my battles in defence of animals."

The most famous of her struggles has been against the annual cull of baby seals in Canada which has become a powerful public issue in France.

An opinion poll which Bardot commissioned showed that 90 per

cent of the country supported her campaign and her sincerity is unquestioned even by detractors.

"As a film star, I didn't have a positive image for people," she said. "That has been changed by my crusade against the ill-treatment of animals and the environment. I will fight for as long as I have to because this is an area where I can do something worthwhile."

Three times divorced, she lives with her dogs and a donkey on the shores of the Mediterranean at St. Tropez which her fame helped transform into a chic resort.

Time not spent on her causes is devoted to friends and a tranquil life. The days when she had a white Rolls-Royce and a chauffeur and was tempestuously married to millionaire Gunther Sachs are long over.

Bardot says she prides herself on speaking her mind and does not hesitate to voice unfashionable views.

She criticises Frenchwomen for spending too much time haggling

over demands for equality with men.

Bardot, clad for most of her television appearance in designer jeans, is also critical of the way many young Frenchwomen dress.

"Not only do they want to work like men, they want to look like men," she said. "Women are becoming more and more masculine."

Frenchmen do not escape Bardot's strictures. She says most of them spend too much time grumbling.

"Complaining is a state of mind which is becoming established in France. If people were a bit less demanding, they would all be a great deal happier."

The cinema has given up efforts to find a successor to her. The late Coco Chanel said such a search was in any case absurd.

"Bardot is a myth," the dress designer said. "No mere woman can rival a myth."

Bardot agrees. "Time will destroy me some day as it destroys everything," she said. "But there will never be another Bardot."



Bardot: 'If ever I can say that my life is wasted, it will be because of my battles in defence of animals.'

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DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

A realistic budget for 1983

The 1983 budget which was approved by the National Consultative Council last week can be described as a much more realistic one than previous budgets. This leads to the conclusion that it will have a better chance of implementation without excesses or shortfalls.

I recall that in 1982, the budget overall figures were as follows:

Total expenditures equalled JD 765 million of which JD 419.5 million were recurring and JD 345.5 million were capital. Total revenues were estimated at JD 729 million of which foreign loans and technical assistance accounted for JD 131 million and Arab aid JD 260 million.

The estimated deficit stood at JD 36 million.

However, pre-actual figures for 1982 differ considerably from the figures mentioned above. Thus, Arab aid went

down to JD 218 million, foreign loans and assistance declined to JD 64.8 million and the government was obliged to resort to domestic borrowing of JD 31 million. Deficit financing even accounted to more than three times this figure when advances from the Central Bank are taken into consideration.

To sum up, there were shortfalls both as concerns total revenues (of JD 51 million) and expenditures (of JD 43 million). This increased the accounting deficit to reach JD 44 million.

In comparison the 1983 budget is more realistic. It calls for total expenditures of JD 775 million and revenues of JD 761 million with a deficit of about JD 14 million. Arab aid is estimated at JD 215 million and foreign loans and assistance at JD 85 million. When these figures are compared

with the 1982 pre-actuals, they look quite reasonable and reflect a very modest growth. Government spending may be based on a zero-real growth basis which makes the 1983 budget a strict one.

If our present budget is more realistic than previous ones, it does imply that deviations from estimates will not occur. Still, one can expect such deviations to take place in the following four areas:

Firstly, recurring expenditures are likely to go up to about JD 0.5 billion. The reason behind this is as follows: The government postponed the enforcement of the Civil Service Law from January 1 to an indefinite future date.

The law involves noticeable increases in the salary scale for public employees. An increase in Arab aid, however, may induce the government to enforce this law which would

increase recurring expenditures.

Secondly, capital expenditures may prove to be higher than Jordan's capacity to implement development projects. However, the margin is very small and thus the shortfall may be in the range of 5 per cent.

Thirdly, domestic revenues can not be expected to achieve an increase rate of 20 per cent as estimated in the 1983 budget. The increase will, in my opinion, closer to 12 per cent which will reduce domestic revenues by over JD 20 million. Consequently, the net result of the above expected changes would be a larger budget deficit and accordingly, a higher amount of domestic borrowing and still a larger deficit financing. The expected deficit of JD 14 million may thus be doubled.

The 1983 budget reflects a

higher degree of sophistication in the field of government budgeting. This makes the Jordanian development plan indicative not only for the private sector but also for the government. The reconsideration of project priorities under insufficient sources of financing makes a revision of the current development plan imperative. If not properly revised, it may become a historical document.

One must finally complement the recommendations included in the report of the Financial and Administrative Committee of the ACC on the draft 1983 budget. It raised very useful issues which should be followed up such as agricultural and industrial policies, energy, the debate on subsidies etc.

I intend to bring these up later in my column.

GUEST COMMENTARY

Either vague or unrewarding

By Tareq Masarwah
Al Rai

We assume that Washington is in a hurry to move on with the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations. The Lebanon and Israel are in fact dragging their feet, then Washington's recent proposals forward at Kiryat Shmona are bound to be ended by both sides thus causing further delay. Given this hypothesis it is not surprising that the three parties to the talks have yet agreed on an agenda for their negotiations.

What is more important for us to know, however, is that through these negotiations, Washington aims to achieve two objectives: first, gaining credibility with which Arabs suspect America's intentions can be won.

Second, tackling the Palestinians (and Syrians) through President Reagan's Sept. 13 proposals, before the American presidential elections and Israel's national elections, or even before the Soviet Union can make any move in this region which has come tired of exclusive American influence in policies that are either vague or unrewarding.

Following the Soviet retreat from the Middle East, the U.S. finds itself with no real aim in the region. It looks as though ousting the Soviets from this part of the world was a goal in

itself. At present, Egypt is less than satisfied with the situation in the Middle East, the American Rapid Deployment Force cannot find friendly enough sea or air ports, the Gulf war is no longer a source of alarm to the Gulf countries or Saudi Arabia.

As to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, despite the fact that attention is now being centred on Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, it represents an American moral disaster since Washington had given Begin the green light to invade that country. Although Begin might have gone beyond the agreement by entering Beirut, Washington is really to blame for the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps massacre since it knew too well that an Israeli presence in Lebanon would lead to the current tragedy.

However hard Washington tried to convince U.S. allies and friends of its good intentions by way of settling the Beirut issue through its mediator Philip Habib, the unexpected withdrawal of the multinational forces from the city casts the shadow of the massacre on the United States' behaviour in Lebanon.

No-one can convince the Arabs that Israel would be able to do all this in Lebanon without Washington's backing. To the ordinary Arab citizen, Washington and the weakness of Arab regimes are Israel's real power.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Ra'i: What for this malicious campaign?

no wonder that Israel has launched a malicious campaign against His Majesty King Hussein's political tour of several prominent world capitals, the Jordanian-Palestinian stand and Egypt's position to return to the Arab fold.

Such Israeli comments show the bad temper of the Israeli leadership, their impassioned and towards Arab political activities in the Arab arena. The only interpretation for the Israeli attack is that the common Arab cause has well served through the King's political tour throughout the world, and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort based on regular consultations between the leaderships of the two peoples and as an expression of their will.

The present contacts between Palestinian and Jordanian officials seem to irritate the Israeli leadership further, as this will promote the chances for bringing Egypt as a leading Arab country into the common Arab effort, with all the positive implications of such a return and its impact on the future of the Arab cause in general, and the Palestinian cause in particular.

The Israeli reaction to such positive developments at the Arab level exceeded mass media panic into repressive measures against both within the occupied Palestinian territories and on Lebanese soil.

Israeli gangs are trying their best to terrorise the owners of Palestinian land in the occupied territories to scare them off, exploiting their lots of land, and building installations on them; while the Israeli sabotage has been deep indulged in what has been taking place in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, to justify Israeli abstention from working out of a peace plan for Lebanon.

Regardless of all the tireless Israeli efforts aimed at obstructing any common Arab action to face present and future challenges, the Jordanian-Palestinian march, and all the other Arab steps for consolidating the common Arab stand will continue, and will certainly meet with doubtless success.

Dustour: Jordanian-PLO stand takes new shape

The Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Amman Saturday to head the Palestinian side for a round of consultations with the Jordanian leadership. The new round takes place at a time of vital importance for the joint Arab struggle.

The Jordanian-Palestinian consultations for duration of efforts come against a background of serious new developments at the Arab and national levels.

Israel continually persists in sustaining its expansionist policies and practices. In Lebanon, Israel is engaged in complicating the military and political

situation to use it as an excuse not to withdraw from Lebanon, and, moreover, to demonstrate to all the Arabs that all peace efforts for the region are futile, regardless of the dangerous effect such practices might have on world peace, security in the region or any other international or human consideration. What only matters is Israeli interests, according to Zionist fanaticism, no matter how other people's interests are affected.

The new round of Jordanian-Palestinian consultations also comes after the great effort made by the King at the international level to acquaint the world's various capitals with the Arab peace plan adopted at Fez.

Humanitarian code of conduct

By Julia Rudkin-Jones

FOR — It is widely held that the complexity of international humanitarian problems is so great that any attempt to introduce official changes in the international system is futile. The rise of political preoccupations of recent states are cited as an impediment to improvement in international humanitarian environment. Further, the very of the problem has led to a reluctance to approach it as one act. The result is that the onset of the international community to human suffering by man-made and natural disasters is often ad hoc and fragmentary.

It now a proposal calling for a complete re-assessment of the legal, conceptual and institutional mechanisms involved in international humanitarian action, based on the agenda of the last session of the U.N. General Assembly. The proposal for a New International Humanitarian Law was initially introduced at the year's session by Crown Prince Hassan.

The aim of the proposal is to raise awareness of international humanitarian issues on part of governments and the general public. The proposal suggests the possibility of establishing an international (Brandt-

style) commission of leading personalities in the humanitarian or international political fields. Its recommendations could lead to the formulation of a Universal Declaration of Humanitarian Principles which in turn might lead to the eventual introduction of a Code of Conduct with legal and moral effect to regulate the actions of governments in humanitarian matters.

The proposal draws attention to some specific aspects of the problem. In the legal sphere it suggests a comprehensive review of the law of peacetime and the further codification of human rights law. In the economic field it draws attention to the need to address the humanitarian concerns which are so often behind the economic problems of the less developed countries. The proposal also recommends a streamlining and strengthening of existing international institutions.

Reluctance

A year ago the general assembly adopted a resolution requesting the secretary-general to seek the views of member governments. By the time he prepared his report at the beginning of September only 23 governments had responded. All that did so supported the underlying principles but several suggested that these could be served if existing international

agreements were fully respected and observed. It was underlined that the existing instruments should not be weakened, and that this very complex issue required careful study and elaboration before it could be seen whether new principles, regulations and institutional arrangements were needed.

Since the proposed New International Economic Order is making little progress it is understandable that there is some reluctance to discuss yet another new international order. Yet the proposal for discussion of international humanitarian order is timely. The events in Lebanon this summer and the suffering which continues as a result of Israel's invasion has caused immense frustration within many of the relief agencies that there was nothing they could have done to prevent the tragedy. This indicates that the time is ripe for such a reassessment of the mechanisms of humanitarian action.

The creation of a new international humanitarian order, an environment in which all men, women and children can live in human dignity without suffering, is the aspiration of all men of conscience. However difficult its establishment might be, it cannot be beyond the wit of man.

— From Middle East International

Grimlooking new year in Zimbabwe

By Rodney Pinder
Reuters

HARARE — Bloodshed and sabotage have ushered in a grim-looking new year for Zimbabwe.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has named 1983 the second year of national transformation -- from white minority capitalism to black majority socialism -- but his social plans are endangered by violence and economic dislocation. The security of the state is now the main concern of the former guerrilla leader. In the past month, saboteurs have cut landlocked Zimbabwe's fuel supply lines in Mozambique, while enemies at home have killed at least 12 people in an orgy of murder and burning in the uneasy southwestern province of Matabeleland.

Many of Zimbabwe's white farmers, who make possible the country's boast of being one of the few in Africa able to feed itself, are in despair. Some say times are worse than during the Rhodesian war which preceded independence in 1980. In these past 32 months, 35 white farmers and dependents have been killed by marauders, compared with 200 in more than seven years of civil war. Six have been murdered and one kidnapped in the past week.

The Christmas season began with an ambush by dissidents on

the main highway and railway line between Zimbabwe's second biggest city of Bulawayo and the midlands industrial town of Gweru. Three people were killed and 21 wounded in a hail of indiscriminate firing at vehicles and a train. Further to the northwest of Bulawayo, a 74-year-old white farmer and his 24-year-old grandson were kidnapped on New Year's eve. The elderly man was quickly hacked to death by his captors and his grandson has not been seen since.

On the same day, between 15 and 20 gunmen ambushed another white farmer west of Bulawayo and killed him, his children aged two and four, his brother-in-law, a friend and a black employee. In the first two incidents, the gunmen left notes signed "Zippa forces" demanding political concessions from the government. Zippa was the wartime army of Matabeleland-based opposition leader Joshua Nkomo.

The violence erupted after Mr. Mugabe sacked Mr. Nkomo and his ZAPU party aides from Zimbabwe's coalition cabinet last February and arrested others on allegations they had plotted a coup. More than 100 people, mostly blacks, have been killed since then.

South-Africa accused
The government has officially

blamed the troubles on disaffected former Zippa guerrillas. It also accuses South Africa of fomenting unrest, infiltrating renegade Zimbabweans across the Limpopo river border in order to keep its black neighbour, with its post-war policies of racial and tribal reconciliation, insecure and unstable.

South Africa is also charged here with supporting a rebel movement in Mozambique which frequently attacks Zimbabwe's trade routes to the sea. Dr. Nkomo and South Africa deny the allegations, saying the trouble is a result of government political and economic ineptitude. Wherever the blame lies, there is no arguing the damage wreaked by the unrest.

Tim Gibbs, son of former Rhodesian Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, who has farmed in Matabeleland for 25 years, told Reuters that quarrels amongst white farmers and miners in the area had never been lower -- not even during the war.

Rebels were killing, robbing and burning almost daily, he said. Farmers were arming themselves again, risking suspicion from authorities sniffing for hints of subversion among their former white rulers. They had reactivated their wartime "agrilart" system of radio messages to relay news and alarm calls. But military reaction to attacks was

slower than during wartime, he said.

In addition, bureaucracy had aggravated fuel shortages created by rebels in Mozambique who had blown up storage tanks serving Zimbabwe's oil pipeline, he said. Farmers were forbidden by red tape to move scarce fuel to where it could be best used. Black businessmen around Bulawayo voice similar complaints. Some told the Bulawayo Chronicle recently that the army should replace police in the city to "contain his madness" of armed robberies.

Mr. Gibbs said that for the first time he was considering quitting. Zimbabwe's 6,000 white farmers, who produce 12 per cent of gross national product and 30 per cent of exports, have mostly stayed on since independence, refusing to join the emigration drain of 1.2 million whites a month.

Tourism destroyed

The trouble has also hit tourism, another economic mainstay. Six tourists -- two British, two American and two Australian -- have vanished after being kidnapped by dissidents in Matabeleland five months ago. Three British visitors were murdered in the eastern highlands about the same time. "It's just as if someone had devised a plan to destroy our tourism," said a spokesman for Zimbabwe Sun Hotels, the biggest group in the country. The tourism flow from South Africa, Zimbabwe's biggest market, had almost dried up, he said. For the first time -- including wartime -- the group's flagship Victoria Falls Hotel, at Zimbabwe's top tourist draw, had not filled up at Christmas.

The government has launched its biggest military operation since the war against the dissidents. Some 4,000 men, with air support and armour, have been deployed into Matabeleland in "Operation Octopus", security sources said.

The sources put the number of bandits only at between 200 and 500, and disorganised and in small groups, hard to track down and liable to strike anywhere at any time. Few sources believed there was any cohesive military or political strategy behind their actions. "There's anti-authority, anti-government, anti-ZAPU -- just a bunch of unpredictable gooks," said one. Prime Minister Mugabe has promised the gunmen will be annihilated, and has already abandoned one of his humanitarian principles for the fight. He has reintroduced the death penalty, set aside when he came to power. "Those who kill in cold blood must be put to death in cold blood," he said in his new year message to the nation.

Middle East and relations with Soviet Union top Reagan's list

World affairs receive more attention

By Jeffrey Atevili
Reuters

WASHINGTON — As the new year begins, U.S. administration officials say President Reagan is turning more attention to world affairs after heavy emphasis on the domestic economy during his first two years in office. The officials said the president, back in Washington this week after a California holiday, is already starting to focus closely on crucial foreign policy issues that will dominate the coming months.

Topping the list are U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, delicately balanced following a change of leadership in Moscow, and Mr. Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative, which now appears doomed unless new life can be breathed into it soon. These concerns, particularly the future of ties with Moscow, have broad-ranging implications for other vital issues such as the unity of the Western alliance and the fate of a still fragile U.S. strategic consensus with China.

Administration critics say U.S. relations with both Moscow and Peking are at a 10-year low, threatening the three-way balance pursued by the last three presidents.

At the same time, the coming to power of Yuri Andropov, who succeeded the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev as Communist Party chief last November, appears to hold out prospects for positive change, especially in the field of nuclear arms control.

In a clearly conciliatory gesture, Mr. Andropov told a U.S. newspaper chain last week he is prepared to meet Mr. Reagan in an effort to improve relations and most importantly to reach agreement in the two sets of nuclear arms talks in Geneva. The White House immediately dismissed his comments as "nothing new" and repeated that Moscow would have to improve its international behaviour and demonstrate good faith before the president would agree to a summit meeting. But administration officials said pri-

vately that Mr. Reagan's top advisers were divided over how to respond to Mr. Andropov's proposals for reducing strategic intercontinental missiles and intermediate-range weapons based in Europe.

Some influential advisers were said to be arguing strongly that if Washington appeared to dismiss the Soviet leader's gesture out of hand, it would seriously harm relations with West European governments facing growing popular demands to reduce or eliminate nuclear arms in Europe.

Some officials were telling the president there was room for compromise between his "zero option" proposal for no U.S. or Soviet missiles in Europe and Mr. Andropov's offer earlier last month to reduce Soviet forces if the U.S. dropped plans to start deploying 572 missiles in Europe late this year.

Officials said no decisions had been made yet on U.S. positions to be taken when arms negotiators return from a holiday recess. Talks on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) resume on Jan. 27 and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) early next month.

Middle East initiative

The same period may prove decisive for Mr. Reagan's Middle East initiative, which sought to revive the moribund Camp David peace process by proposing Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, whose country is Israel's Camp David peace partner, is becoming increasingly impatient with the lack of further progress and will see Mr. Reagan in Washington on Jan. 27.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is expected early in February. In addition, Israel's President, Yitzhak Navon, was meeting Mr. Reagan at the White House last Wednesday. Washington is waiting anxiously for further word from Jordan, the

key to U.S. hopes for expanded Arab participation in the peace process, which remained non-committal after King Hussein's talks with the President last month.

The overall Middle East peace process has also had to yield the spotlight to current negotiations for a withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli forces which invaded the country last June, along with a pull-out of Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas there.

Some U.S. officials say they believe Israel, which opposes the Reagan plan, is stalling in the withdrawal talks in hopes of further delaying efforts to spur the four-month-old initiative before it expires from neglect, like most of its predecessors. If that is the goal of Israel's far-reaching demands for normalisation of relations with Lebanon as a precondition for a troop pull-out, the officials concede it could be successful unless there is concrete progress in the next few weeks.

Central America

In addition to the pressing issues of the Middle East and U.S.-Soviet relations, 1983 may be an important year in other areas, including Central America, U.S. officials have said.

In addition to continuing its policy of supporting El Salvador's government against leftist guerrillas and opposing Nicaragua's leftist leadership, the White House is moving towards a decision to end the U.S. embargo on arms sales to Guatemala, the officials said. The administration is prepared to argue, in the face of expected opposition in congress, that Guatemala's new military government under General Efraim Rios Montt is reducing human rights abuses while successfully resisting leftist insurgency.

Administration plans for Central America hinge on U.S. efforts to unite the region against leftists alleged to be inspired by Nicaragua and Cuba and on fragile



SPORTS

Top seed Navratilova, Hanika clash in Washington final

WASHINGTON (R) — Sixth-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany rallied from a 5-2 third-set deficit Saturday night to beat second-seeded American Andrea Jaeger, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, and reach the finals of the Washington Tennis Championships.

Hanika's opponent in the finals will be top-seeded Martina Navratilova who earlier beat unseeded American Mary Lou

Piatek, 6-1, 6-3.

The final of the \$150,000 tournament will be held on Monday night in nearby Landover, Maryland.

Hanika scored service breaks in the first, ninth and 11th games of the third set. She traded groundstrokes with Jaeger, waiting for chances to rush the net, and then scored winners off forehand and backhand volleys.

Jaeger, the third-ranked woman tennis player in the world, jumped off to a 5-2 lead in the final set. She broke her opponent's serve in the fourth and sixth games but the 10th-ranked Hanika never gave up.

Hanika said afterwards, "at 5-2, I knew I was still only down one break, and when I started rushing the net and scoring, it gave me more confidence." She added,

"from that point, I simply stayed calm and played my game."

In the afternoon match, Czechoslovak-born Navratilova, the world's number one in women's tennis, took only 50 minutes to dispose of the 37th-ranked Piatek. It was the fourth consecutive time in this tournament that Navratilova had won a match in less than an hour.

The winner of Monday night's final will collect \$28,000 and the loser \$14,000.

In doubles, the top-seeded team of Navratilova and Pam Shriver of the United States advanced to Monday's finals with a 6-2, 6-1 win over Americans Ann Kiyomuro and Paula Smith. They will face the second-seeded team of Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith, both of the United States, for the \$11,000 top prize.

Sports Federation for Handicapped meets

AMMAN (J.T.) — The sports Federation for the Handicapped held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Iba Zaid to discuss the federation's achievements and its programmes to promote sports activity among handicapped Jordanians.

At the end of the meeting held at the University of Jordan, Prince Ra'd distributed diplomas to those who participated in the first sports course, organised by the federation in cooperation with the University of Jordan's Faculty of Education.

The meeting was attended by the faculty dean and students as well as participating handicapped people.

Handball federation invites Italian team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Handball Federation (JHF) decided at a meeting here Saturday to apply to the Asian Federation for participating in its handball matches and requested the dates and venues of the coming competitions.

An invitation will be sent to the Italian national handball team to visit Jordan in April to compete against the national Jordanian handball team.

The JHF also decided to organise a competition in the Amman area and another one in the north of the country in February in preparation for the selection of the national team.

Australia defeats N. Zealand in triangle cricket series

MELBOURNE (R) — Australian openers Kepler Wessels and John Dyson steered their side to a comfortable eight-wicket win over New Zealand Sunday in the first match of the triangular one-day 50-over international cricket series.

The pair added 154 for the first wicket as Australia cruised to 182 for two after the New Zealand had collapsed to 181 all out off 44.5 overs.

Wessels was finally bowled for 79 by paceman Martin Snedden who then captured the prize wicket of Greg Chappell caught and bowled for only three.

But Dyson, who won the Man of the Match award with his 78 not out and Chappell's successor as Australian Kim Hughes who scored seven saw their side to victory.

Hughes, captaining Australia at home for the first time, put New Zealand into bat and for a while it looked as though his decision could backfire.

New Zealand's consistent opener John Wright and Bruce Edgar added 84 for the first wicket with the left-handed Wright showing particularly good form.

Wright stroked nine boundaries before he was caught by Dyson off Carl Rackemann for 54, compiled in only 68 minutes.

After his dismissal only Edgar with a typically stubborn 38 in 130 minutes and all-rounder Richard Hadlee with 24 played the Australian attack with any degree of confidence.

Hadlee looked in punishing form after his 72-minute 117 against Geelong on Friday, but after he was run out attempting a suicidal single New Zealand's hopes of a respectable score disappeared.

appeared.

Rackemann, who played in the second test at Brisbane against England, was the most successful of the Australian bowlers taking four for 39 off his 10 overs while Geoff Lawson captured two for 28 off 7.5 overs.

After the match Hughes said he was delighted with the result.

"I was reasonably happy with our bowling today and I think the four quicks are a good attack in one-day cricket.

"But our fielding still needs improving as a few runs slipped through."

New Zealand skipper Geoff Howarth blamed the middle order batsmen for their team's disappointing performance.

"We have a very strong batting line-up and most of them went out today doing silly, little things," Howarth said.

"I am not making excuses but I think one of the reasons we lost today was because we have not played tough, first-class cricket for a while."

"But that is no reason why we should have collapsed as we did."

However Howarth was able to announce some good news for New Zealand when he said star opener Glenn Turner would be fit to play in the visitor's next one-day match against England here on Thursday.

Turner, who with Australia's Sir Donald Bradman and Pakistan's Zaheer Abbas is one of only three non-English batsmen to have scored 100 first-class centuries, was ruled unfit to play Sunday because of a nagging leg injury.

The match against England will be the first time the 35-year-old former New Zealand captain has played for his country since 1977.



THRILLS, CHILLS AND SPILLS: A new daring winter sport is fast catching up in Bavaria, West Germany. Motorcyclists and skiers team up in this rugged distance towing runs which

calls for tremendous skill both on the part of the skier and rider. Seen above are fans enjoying the thrills, spills and chills at a meet held recently in Bavaria.

China's giant leap to the top

PARIS (AFP) — If one single country could be said to have made giant sporting strides, this year then it would probably be China.

The recent Asian Games saw the Chinese topple Japan from their perch as Asia's top sporting nation but a signal of China's advance in world sport had come earlier in the year with their unexpected victory, at the first attempt, in the Thomas Cup World Team Badminton Championship.

In the final they ousted holders Indonesia, the country which had almost made the Cup their own property, winning it seven times out of 11.

True, China competing for the first time, had taken two titles at the All-England Badminton Championships in March, while

Indonesia failed to take a title for the first time since 1967.

But no-one quite expected the Indonesians to be beaten so comprehensively both at their own game and at what they had come to consider their own championship.

The most spectacular feature of the Chinese Thomas Cup victory in May 21, was the fact that they did it after coming back from 1-3 down in the series after the opening night. It was the opening match of that memorable second day which caused the biggest stir. And it had all the makings of a classic encounter.

On one side was the near legendary Rudy Hartono, eight times winner of the All-England singles title. But by the 35-year-old and

playing in his final match for Indonesia. He had played almost no competitive badminton for a year. Facing him over the net was 23-year-old Luan Jin, beaten finalist in the All-England championships.

The younger man took the first set 15-9, and Hartono supporters stirred uneasily in their seats. Hartono, however took the next and it looked as if his experience would triumph once again. But it was not to be. Jin hung on and took the final set 15-9.

After China had finally clinched the final 5-4 the Chinese team coach Wjing Wenjiao was to say, "Indonesia's big mistake was to play Hartono. He was too old to play at this standard. It was a decision where the heart ruled the head."

E. German women take honours at U.S. swimming championships

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — East German women, led by Kristin Otto, set two world best times and collected four gold medals at the U.S. swimming championships Saturday night.

Otto became the first woman to swim the 100-metre backstroke in less than a minute with a time of 59.97 seconds.

She later returned to swim the first leg of a 400-metre medley relay that was also a world best, 4 minutes, 28.85 seconds. The other team members were Ute Geweniger, Ines Geissler, and Birgit Meineke.

But the new times will not be recognised internationally because the tournament is being held over a short course (25 metres). World marks are recognised only over 50 metres. Otto, Meineke and Geweniger have captured two individual gold

medals each so far in the three-day meet, which ends Sunday night. Meineke won the 50-metre freestyle in 25.31. Geweniger took the 200-metre breaststroke in 2:26.85.


Only two non-East German women won gold medals Saturday. In the 400-metre freestyle, U.S. national team members Kim Lincham and Marybeth Linzmeier finished one-two ahead of defending champion Carmela Schmidt of East Germany.

East German women did not compete in the 400-metre individual medley, won by U.S. team member Tracy Caulkins, a holder of 42 national titles.

In men's competition, American Jeff Kostoff, who on Friday night set a world best in the 800-metre freestyle, won the 400-metre individual medley and was runner-up to Yugoslavia's Borut Petric in the 400-metre freestyle.

John Moffet of the U.S. national team joined Petric and Kostoff in becoming a double gold medal winner by winning the 200 breaststroke.

The other firsts in men's competition went to Siong Ang of Singapore and the University of Houston in the 50-metre freestyle, and to East Germany's Frank Baltrusch in the 100-metre backstroke.



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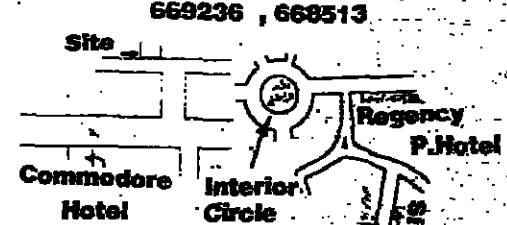
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مركز خدمات العملاء

COMMENTS

U.S. administration affirms economic recovery is near

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, faced with the highest U.S. jobless rate in 42 years, is confidently predicting that America's battered economy will begin to recover this year and continue to grow for most of the decade.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes released the administration's official economic forecast, which would not normally have been made public until President Reagan unveiled his budget on Jan. 31.

Mr. Speakes said that he acted to counteract "misleading... gloom and doom" economic predictions appearing in the press lately.

Administration forecasters expect economic growth of three per cent next year followed by four per cent annually until 1988, he said.

The administration's forecast, at least for next year, is roughly in line with what many private economists anticipate.

Many think that the recovery will begin this spring, but will be very weak initially.

The financial markets of New York have been a little more enthusiastic lately about the future outlook for the economy.

On Wall Street, the main index of stock prices, the Dow Jones industrial average, rose more than 30 points over the past few days.

Market analysts attributed the surge in share prices to a growing expectation on Wall Street that economic recovery is just round the corner and that the rebound may be much more robust than the White House and private economists have been expecting.

Kuwait predicts budget deficit

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Saturday predicted a continuing budget deficit in the next fiscal year and appealed for a unified price and production policy among Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, in a statement to the Kuwait News Agency, urged members of the 13-nation OPEC to safeguard its unity on oil pricing and production quotas.

The Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, said in local newspaper interviews quoted by the Kuwait News Agency that the budget deficit in the next fiscal year would be similar to that expected this year because of the drop in demand for oil, a major source of income.

Figures quoted recently by the National Bank of Kuwait put the budget deficit for the current fiscal year, which runs to end-June, at \$12.6 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$1.08 billion).

Income from oil and gas sales was expected to drop by 42 per cent compared with the previous year to 2.97 billion dinars (\$10.3 billion).

The government's revised expenditure budget for 1982-83, at 3.21 billion dinars (\$11.11 billion) is some 40 per cent below the 1981-82 level.

Mr. Hamad said the economy remained sound, and that recent measures by the government and financial community had helped re-establish international confidence.

He blamed world economic conditions, and the political and economic situation in the Gulf region in particular, for the "state of recession in Kuwait."

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.K. mission to visit S. Arabia

LONDON (OPECNA) — A high-powered team of British businessmen is to visit Saudi Arabia on a trade mission next month. The 12-day visit, organised by the London Chamber of Commerce, will start on Feb. 27. The delegation includes representatives of firms from all over Britain who hope to "prepare the ground for future deals."

Poland's coal exports increase

WARSAW (R) — Poland's coal exports in 1982 reached 28.5 million tonnes, an increase of about 13.4 million tonnes over 1981, it was officially announced Saturday. The government news agency PAP, reporting a meeting at the foreign trade ministry, said exports to hard currency markets rose by 7.6 million tonnes and those to East European states by 5.8 million tonnes. It gave no further figures.

IMF team leaves Riyadh

BAHRAIN (R) — A high-level mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) left Riyadh Sunday after a day of talks with Saudi leaders, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It said nothing about the outcome of the visit. Monetary sources in Washington have said the mission was seeking a loan of \$4-5 billion from oil-rich Saudi Arabia to help developing countries troubled by balance of payments deficits.

S. Korea plans new oil exploration

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korea will launch six oil exploration projects this year, the ministry of energy resources announced here.

Canadian-Kuwaiti talks end

KUWAIT (R) — Canada's minister of state for international trade, Mr. Gerald Regan, leaves here for Saudi Arabia Sunday after two days of talks with Kuwaiti officials on bilateral trade relations. A Canadian embassy spokesman said Mr. Regan met Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Jassim Al-Marzuq, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, Communications Minister Issa Al Mazidi and Finance and Planning Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad. Their talks covered possible industrial cooperation and future development of bilateral trade, which the spokesman said had risen markedly in recent years to total an estimated \$130 million in 1982.

USSR-Japanese team discover oil

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and Japanese geologists discovered several new oil and gas bearing formations off the coast of the far eastern Soviet island of Sakhalin during 1982, the official news agency TASS said Saturday. It gave no further details of the finds but said the joint research team, which has been operating for more than five years, would complete prospecting work this year. Preparations would then begin for commercial exploitation of known deposits. Under an agreement signed in 1976, Japan is helping the Soviet Union prospect for fuel reserves around Sakhalin in return for deliveries of three million tonnes of natural gas a year from 1988.

Bangladesh to revitalise industry

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, is striving to salvage its mainly agricultural economy by revitalising flagging industries. Military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who seized power in a coup nine months ago, said recently the government wanted industry to develop and to complement agriculture. He said industrial policy had been liberalised to attract foreign investment and give the dormant private sector greater freedom.

Prices of commodities expected to remain depressed in 1983

LONDON (R) — Prices of commodities on world markets slumped dramatically in 1982 and the outlook for the coming year holds little cheer for Third World producers, some of whom are almost entirely dependent on raw material sales for their income, traders and analysts say.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) commodity index, prices for all commodities (except oil) fell 12.4 per cent last year, and were 25 per cent below the highs of 1981—amounting to the largest two-year decline in over 30 years.

Continuing recession has bitten into demand by the developed countries for raw materials like copper at the same time as over-production in earlier years has led to massive stockpiles of surplus output, especially in so-called "soft" commodities like cocoa and coffee.

And with hopes for a prompt recovery in the world economy this year fading, "few expect a sharp rebound in prices," according to the U.S. bank American Express International.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) last month published its bleakest economic forecast for years saying it saw no end to the global recession.

But even if by mid-year a moderate upswing in world economic activity is under way, the increased demand that this would entail could easily be met from production and existing stocks, leaving prices still depressed, traders say.

All of which adds up to bad news for some of the world's poorest countries, already being squeezed financially by falling export volumes and high international interest rates on their foreign debts.

According to IMF figures, Uganda, for example, depends on coffee sales for 96 per cent of its foreign currency earnings, while Zambia, is almost similarly reliant on copper and Jamaica gains nearly 75 per cent of its income from bauxite and aluminium production.

The root cause of the painful prospect facing the world's major metal producers lies in the price boom of the 1960s, which encouraged a rash of new mines. Largely due to the recessions induced by the oil crises of the 1970s, demand failed to match expectations.

However sharp cutbacks in the past year by North American producers of copper, aluminium, zinc and other metals mean at long last supply and demand may be coming into line.

American Express (Amex) estimates that in the first nine months of 1982, North American output of copper fell 20 per cent compared with the previous year, while aluminium production fell 22 per cent, nickel 35 per cent and that of zinc also declined measurably.

But these reductions have had little impact on prices because of unbridled output elsewhere and high stocks.

Though the heavy overhang of stocks will act as a drag on any price rise next year for most metals, recent developments in the copper market suggest it may prove an exception.

After falling to \$712 a tonne in mid-year, copper prices recovered on speculative buying to over \$960 by the end of the year.

The main force behind the rise was falling U.S. interest rates which stoked hopes of a recovery in the American economy that would boost demand for copper, particularly from the construction industry.

Labour contracts for copper workers in the United States come up for renegotiation this year, and London traders Rudolf Wolff noted in a recent report that copper prices tend to rise early in any contract year regardless of whether there is a strike.

But metal analysts and dealers caution that any sharp upturn in copper prices towards the end of the year would be quickly checked by extra supplies arising from a return to full working capacity at several mines and smelters, especially in North America.

Tin is the only metal whose market has been successfully supported by an international agreement between producers and consumers.

Despite heavy over-supply, tin prices recovered from a five-year low around \$5,500 a tonne in June to close the year at \$7,420.

But with world tin stocks at over 80,000 tonnes, traders say buffer stock purchases under the tin agreement are unlikely to lift prices much further this year.

But there are no such agreements to support the lead, nickel and zinc markets.

Lead fell below \$280 a tonne last month, its weakest for six years, and traders see the market recovering only slowly because consumption is unlikely to match production before the end of the year.

Supplies of nickel, which a few weeks ago slumped to a 10-year low, are likely to exceed demand for the next three years, Amex said.

High stocks also mean this year looks hardly more promising for the producers of the soft commodities such as coffee, cocoa and rubber, traders say.

Analysts expect the recent improvement in cocoa prices to continue because of a projected cocoa production deficit in the current crop year of up to 40,000 tonnes. But with nearly 700,000 tonnes of cocoa stockpiled around the world, the rise will be limited.

Sugar remains heavily in surplus and traders forecast little advance on last year's price levels which have averaged only \$119 a tonne, only slightly above half the average price reigning in 1981.

The international coffee agreement, by holding down exports from producers, has had some success in stabilising prices.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You need to take things easy and not make any drastic changes for your best interests at this time. Make definite plans to have more security in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Wait until the afternoon before handling an important financial matter. You have talent that needs expression.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): An associate may appear disagreeable in the morning but later is most cooperative. Show courtesy to family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Despite sluggishness you can accomplish a great deal if you apply yourself seriously to the tasks at hand. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Find out what is needed to gain your aims and then go to the right sources for important data.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21): Don't make those changes today that could jeopardize the future for you. Spend time with long-time friends in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): You may feel that you want to break away from annoying situations, but be tactful. Show more generosity.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Don't argue with friends today. Use that well-known charm to gain your most cherished aims. Express happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): It is best to follow every rule and regulation that applies to you, even though some may seem unfair. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Being with new friends in the evening is fine since they can be helpful to you in present activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Be objective in taking care of personal affairs and get good results. Delve into more outside activities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Don't leave present bet-up for some foolish reason, or you could regret it later. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Put new ideas to work that will help improve your environment, but don't get rid of anything that is valuable.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will know how to handle problems that come up and should have a fine education so that life can be successful. Be sure to give praise for any exceptional work done. Ethical and religious training is important.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

"Can you think of a CHEAPER way to get rid of mice?"

Peanuts

IT'S VERY EASY TO NEGLECT WRITING LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

THIS IS A GOOD TIME OF YEAR TO WRITE AND TELL SOMEONE HOW MUCH THEY HAVE REALLY MEANT TO YOU...

Dear Supper Dish,

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TURN OFF THE TV AND DO YOUR HOMEWORK, CIGERO!!

OK, DAD... BUT YOU PROMISED TO HELP ME! REMEMBER?

DO YOU WANNA DO FRENCH, ALGEBRA OR CHEMISTRY?

Andy Capp

GREAT IDEA, B-P! A NIGHT AT THAT NEW CLUB AGGIES THE WAY WE COULD CHIP IN FOR A TAXI EACH WAY DOWN, ANDY?

IT CAN RAISE THE CASH...

YOO-HOO! WHERE IS SHEP? MY LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE, THE LIGHT OF MY LIFE?

SHE'S IN HERE MATE - SITTING ON ER ANDEAG.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUGOE

KAYLB

VEENAU

GELISH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles AMITY SHINY GUILTY TALKER

Answer: You wouldn't expect this to be a crooked poker hand, would you?—A STRAIGHT.

THE Daily Crossword By Rachi Rabinowitz

ACROSS	1 Poi source	34 Grenade	58 Menageries	15 Good or kind ending
5 Uninteresting	35 Low bow	59 Let's neighbor	18 Relax	21 Dirigible
9 Ann or May	37 Parseghian	61 River in Ireland	24 Savory jelly	25 Section
13 Rattle: var.	38 "Peanuts" character	62 Nautical adverb	26 Ski resort	27 Condemns
14 Salesman of fiction	41 Diamonds, slangily	63 Color of raw silk	28 AKA	29 Dog's disease
16 Nautical call	42 Printer's concern	64 Legal paper	30 AKA	31 Procrastinator's promise
17 Bring together	43 Draxton	65 Use scissors	32 Musical	33 Hasn't permission
19 Flog	44 Perfume, in a way	66 Summoned, with "for"	34 Musical	35 — au rum
20 Mia Farrow movie	46 Compass pt.		36 — podrida	37 Found
22 Mao follower	47 Headwear		38 Devoured	39 Fragrant resin
23 Road sign	48 Latin		40 Flowers	45 Was impudent
24 Separated	49 I verb		47 — au rum	48 — podrida
27 TVA project	50 Headwear		49 — podrida	50 Found
30 Faith of 70	51 Sherlock Holmes		51 Make a tunnel	52 Topflight

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72

WORLD

Rebel colonel digs in against Salvadorean defence minister

SENSUNTEPEQUE, El Salvador (R) — The rebel commander of El Salvador's northern Cabanas province has vowed he will hold out indefinitely against Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia.

Col. Sigifredo Ochoa Perez announced on Friday that he was no longer following orders from the ministry of defence. He told Western journalists he was protesting at an order transferring him from his command here to a diplomatic post in Uruguay.

Calling Gen. Garcia "a little Hitler", Col. Ochoa told a press conference here that he had won pledges of support from the Salvadoran air force as well as two U.S.-trained battalions and the people of Sensuntepeque, the cap-

ital of Cabanas province. As he spoke at the military barracks, some 500 civilians staged a demonstration in his support at the town's main square. One demonstrator waved a placard saying: "do not send our colonel away."

"I will hold out indefinitely," the colonel said. "I have been given assurances by other commanders that we are not going to be attacked."

'This isn't a coup'

Dressed in combat fatigues and with a pistol and two hand grenades strapped to his cartridge belt, he added: "This is not a coup. This is just a thing between the battalion of Cabanas and the

defence minister." In the capital of San Salvador, the army high command met for the second day to decide how to deal with the first act of open military rebellion since the start of El Salvador's Civil War three years ago.

Informed sources said President Alvaro Magana had twice telephoned the rebel commander, one of the toughest officers in El Salvador's 24,000-strong army, but details of their discussions were not known.

Troops of Col. Ochoa's Cobra battalion set up road blocks to seal off Cabanas province. Only reporters were allowed to pass. On the pan-American highway, soldiers loyal to the defence minis-

ter set up a checkpoint a few hundred metres from a rebel road block.

Col. Ochoa's insubordination has raised speculation that he was acting in concert with Maj. Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right president of El Salvador's constituent assembly who has long been a bitter enemy of the defence minister.

Col. Ochoa told the press conference that Gen. Garcia acted to remove him from the Cabanas command because he suspected a link with Mr. d'Aubuisson.

"I do not deny that d'Aubuisson is a friend and a compatriot," he said. "But I do not belong to any party. I am not a politician. I am a soldier."

Reagan deputises Bush to counter Soviet proposal

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan is sending Vice President George Bush to Western Europe this month, apparently to counter recent Soviet arms control proposals which he called an attempt to divide the Western alliance.

Mr. Reagan said in a radio address Saturday that the purpose of the trip was "to underscore our fundamental commitment to peace, security and arms reduction."

Mr. Bush will visit West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, France and Britain. He will meet Pope John Paul at the Vatican and will have talks with U.S. arms negotiators in Geneva.

The president did not specifically say that Mr. Bush's trip was aimed at defusing latest Soviet proposals. But he warned of efforts by the Soviet leadership to divide NATO through what he called deceptive arms control proposals.

"The Soviet leaders must understand that the way to reduce the nuclear threat is by negotiating in a serious and sincere spirit, and not by trying to sow division between the American people and our NATO partners," Mr. Reagan said.

"That kind of tactic is bound to fail," he added.

Mr. Reagan was apparently referring to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's recent offer to cut Moscow's European nuclear arsenal by "hundreds of rockets" if new medium-range U.S. missiles were not deployed in Western Europe.

Officials in Washington and Western Europe have described that proposal as a device to increase dissension within NATO's European members, where the prospect of deploying U.S. Pershing and Cruise missiles has sparked massive protests.

In apparent reference to the latest Soviet proposals, Mr. Reagan

said there had been encouraging words from Moscow recently.

But he said the Kremlin was attempting to appear moderate and had yet to show it was serious by moderate deeds.

NATO agreed in 1979 to the deployment of PershingII and Cruise missiles from this year unless Moscow dismantled its SS-20 medium-range rockets now aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan's position, the so-called "zero option", is that Moscow must destroy its entire fleet of SS-20s and some older missiles before NATO reverses its deployment decision.

But Mr. Andropov's proposal would leave 162 Soviet missiles in Europe to match the 162 fielded by France and Britain.

Western critics of the Soviet plan say it would permit Moscow simply to move a number of SS-20s out of Europe. They could be returned quickly to pose a

renewed threat to NATO.

Another military hike

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan plans to seek another big increase in spending for strategic nuclear arms in his military budget for 1984, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The Times quoted senior administration officials as saying Mr. Reagan had not decided on an exact amount. But the Pentagon wanted \$30 billion, about \$8 billion more than in the current financial year which ends on Sept. 30. The 1983 level is already nearly double that of 1979, under President Carter.

The officials said the increase was necessary to continue Mr. Reagan's five-year strategic deterrent modernisation programme, a \$180 billion plan announced in Oct. 1981 and due to be fully under way next year, the Times reported.

5 Zimbabweans killed in rush to greet Zhao

HARARE (R) — Five people were killed and more than 20 injured when a crowd surged forward to welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at Harare airport Sunday, hospital sources said.

Reporters at the scene said about 10,000 people, who had been ferried to the airport by buses to greet Mr. Zhao on his arrival from Zambia, rushed for the runway, squeezing some people against a barrier and trampling on others.

Ambulances rushed to the scene and carried the dead and injured to Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Zimbabwe is the ninth country to be visited by Mr. Zhao on his 11-nation tour of Africa.

Mr. Zhao, who is staying for three days, was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his cabinet as well as

by the chanting crowd. Later, he was received by President Canaan Banana at state house.

Mr. Zhao's trip has received wide publicity in the Zimbabwean media. One newspaper, the Herald, has been carrying stories daily on China's ties with Zimbabwe and China's development successes at home.

The government-controlled radio broadcast frequent appeals for Zimbabweans to greet Mr. Zhao at the airport.

The broadcasts said China had trained thousands of guerrillas who fought in the bush war against the old white Rhodesian government which preceded Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

The radio said China had also supplied the guerrillas with weapons and food.

China edges towards ending scourge of people's communes

PEKING (R) — China is cautiously pressing ahead with plans to abolish Maoist people's communes as the basic level of local government in the countryside, the New China News Agency reported Sunday.

It said that in 69 counties and districts throughout China, the political work of the communes had been experimentally taken over by townships.

The township was the lowest level of rural local government before 1958, when Mao Tse-tung first established the communes in a move now regarded by many Chinese as over-hasty and too extreme.

In many of the experimental pilot schemes, the commune has continued to operate as a purely economic organisation alongside the township.

But bolder experiments in which the commune has been abolished completely and been replaced by a township and some form of collectively-owned farming company are also being tried out, notably in the southwestern province of Sichuan.

The pilot schemes were first launched in Sichuan, the home province of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. It was under the control of his protégé, Zhao Ziyang, until he was made prime minister in 1980.

The official news agency quoted a civil affairs ministry spokesman as saying the experiments were "a major step towards changing China's rural administrative and economic structure."

Although the restoration of the township as the basic tool of local government is now certain, it appears that Peking has not yet decided whether the commune should disappear completely or be retained as an economic unit.

The agency said the experiments were designed to abolish the over-concentration of power in the commune system, in which economic, political and judicial decisions were all taken by the ruling Communist Party committee.

A new state constitution passed a month ago provides for nationwide restoration of the township. But it is vague about the economic future of the commune.

Defence, economic rivalry and sordid history will face Nakasone in Seoul

By Elliot Taylor
Reader

TOKYO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits South Korea this week to try to improve relations clouded by historical enmity and marked in recent years by growing economic rivalry.

His trip to Seoul on Tuesday and Wednesday for talks with President Chun Doo-hwan is Mr. Nakasone's first overseas tour since taking office in November. He goes to Washington on Jan. 18 for talks with President Reagan.

Two Japanese prime ministers—Eisaku Sato and Kakuei Tanaka—have been to Seoul since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1965. But their trips were mainly ceremonial and 64-year-old Mr. Nakasone will be the first Japanese leader to have talks on major issues.

Bilateral defence roles

The visit comes at a time when the U.S., which bolsters South Korea's defences against the Communist North with a large military presence and other aid, is urging Japan to shoulder a greater defence burden against rising

Soviet influence in East Asia. Japan plays no direct role in combatting what Seoul sees as the North Korean threat. Its relations with South Korea are based on economic and cultural ties.

South Korean officials point out that their country spends around six per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) on defence while Japan's defence outlays are equal to just under one per cent.

The imbalance in defence costs has been cited by South Korea as justification for its request to Japan for a big loan to help finance projects in its 1982-86 economic programme.

Japan rejected Seoul's initial request for a \$6 billion package in 1981 as too high. The Koreans dropped to \$4 billion and since then the two countries have been arguing over the details.

Last week's announcement of Mr. Nakasone's visit has fuelled speculation that final agreement has been reached and the deal will be clinched during his talks with President Chun.

Exhuming a hatchet

The loan negotiations almost came to a halt in the row which erupted last summer over revisions to Japanese school history books.

The revisions, which Japan has



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talks to the capital, Saturday from Britain. (A.P. wirephoto)

Mrs. Thatcher's Falklands trip angers Buenos Aires, some critics in Britain

PORT STANLEY (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, making a surprise visit to the Falklands, toured military positions on the islands Sunday, seven months after they were recaptured from Argentina.

Several hundred islanders cheered the British leader after her arrival in Port Stanley Saturday for a visit that has been condemned as provocative and arrogant by the Argentines.

Falklands residents, hearing of the British leader's arrival, rushed into the streets of the capital to welcome her.

She said that after Argentine forces took the Falklands last April, she had worried about the islanders every night until a British task force regained control 10 weeks later.

After her plane touched down Saturday, Mrs. Thatcher said she had come to the Falklands to pay tribute to the troops responsible for their recapture.

Officials said her visit to the Falklands would be short but they declined to say exactly how long it would last.

There are plans for her to visit the British war cemetery at San Carlos.

Sunday Mrs. Thatcher was scheduled to have lunch with leaders of the island, including civil commissioner Sir Rex Hunt.

Buenos Aires outraged

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's official news agency Sunday denounced British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's surprise visit to the Falklands (Malvinas) as an act of aggression and mockery.

The official Telam news agency said Mrs. Thatcher's presence on what it called Argentinian territory would provoke violence and repudiation. "It constitutes yet another flagrant violation of Argentina's sovereign rights," the agency said.

Telam said hostilities between the two countries were not over and if they restarted it would be because of Britain's haughty and offensive attitude.

British opinion divided

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's 23-hour secret flight to the Falkland Islands startled Britons and evoked anger Sunday from some of her critics.

9th symphony performed in Lebanon casino

BEIRUT (R) — The Vienna symphony orchestra Saturday night gave a concert to mark Lebanon's emergence from eight years of turmoil in the first performance in the country by a top foreign orchestra for a decade.

Beethoven's ninth symphony, known also as the peace symphony and performed in Vienna shortly after World War II, was chosen for the concert attended by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel at the Lebanon casino in Jounieh, north of Beirut.

The orchestra, conducted by Hans Graf, was accompanied by the Vienna academy choir. Proceeds from its appearances in Lebanon will go to charity, organisers said.

British police free kidnapped wine merchant

LONDON (R) — Police raided a London house Sunday and freed a wealthy wine merchant held for five days by kidnappers who had demanded a £2 million (\$3.2 million) ransom.

Three men were arrested in pre-dawn raid on the house in suburban Croydon and police lifted a news blackout they had imposed following the kidnapping of Emmanuel Xuereb, 33.

The wine merchant and his wife Maria, 25, were seized at their home on the outskirts of London on Jan. 4, police said.

Mrs. Xuereb was freed Saturday to deliver a new ransom note demanding only £500,000 (\$800,000) and was able to help police pinpoint the house.

The couple, held in a whitewashed room by the kidnappers, who wore woollen head masks, were shocked but not hurt. The kidnappers had threatened to cut off one of Mr. Xuereb's fingers each day their demand was not met, police said.

The kidnappers had sent photographs to Mr. Xuereb's father, a wealthy diamond merchant, showing the couple standing naked and blindfolded.

Rome tests Bulgarian suspect's alibi

ROME (R) — Magistrates have tested the alibi of a Bulgarian suspected of involvement in the attempted murder of the Pope in 1981 by questioning him face-to-face with convicted Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, judicial sources said.

Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official held in custody since November, was taken for cross-examination to a maximum security jail in Rome.

Earlier this week Mr. Antonov's lawyers said they had provided magistrates with an exhaustive account of the Bulgarian's activities on the dates he is alleged to have helped Agca plan and execute the attack.

Public prosecutor Francesco Scorza, who attended Saturday's session, is expected to decide next week whether Mr. Antonov should be released for lack of evidence, the sources said.

Crime rate alarms Soviets

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's top law-enforcement officer has expressed alarm about the lack of public order in some parts of the country and said that people are deeply disturbed by the activities of criminals.

In an article published Sunday by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, procurator-general Alexander Rekunov said: "Any indulgence towards malicious criminals cannot be tolerated."

Mr. Rekunov made special mention of hooligans, drunkards, speculators, grafters, embezzlers and people who disrupt production.

He said that punishment for vehicle thefts and small-scale robbery would now be more severe.

The procurator-general said that in the city of Gorky, east of Moscow, residents complained it was dangerous to walk the streets at night and that even volunteer policemen had been attacked.

The procurator-general criticised the Gorky authorities for complicity and said several policemen and law officials had been punished for not carrying out their duties.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, ordered into internal exile in 1980, was sent to Gorky.

Law and order has been a major theme of the Soviet media since the new party leader, Yuri Andropov, launched a major campaign against corruption and petty crime.

Last month, the leadership announced longer prison terms and increased fines for a variety of crimes.

In his Pravda article, Mr. Rekunov said: "Instances of covering up crimes are persisting in the organs of internal affairs."

He said that in the Republic of Georgia higher penalties for burglary offences had justified themselves and that other republics had adopted similar measures.

The procurator-general said criminals had often been restored to their former status in society. In future, people who ignored court decisions banning certain individuals from particular posts would be prosecuted, he added.

Habitual criminals should feel the full weight of Soviet legal retribution and tougher measures were now being taken against them, Mr. Rekunov said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Indian police hunt Goa axe-murderer

NEW DELHI (R) — Police have launched a big hunt for an axe killer after two foreigners and an Indian were found hacked to pieces in the South Indian coastal resort of Goa. Police named the victims as Frenchman Alain George Cavaleria, 32, Australian Lillian Rouben, 30, who had been teaching yoga to hippies, and Indian Ram Swaroop. Their dismembered bodies were found strewn around a 100 metre area of a hippy commune on Friday morning in the north of the former Portuguese enclave. Police said they wanted to interview a French national but did not give any further details. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said the killer was believed to have quarrelled with the Indian and the Australian teacher, who had been living together at the commune.

Ankara continues 'purification' policy

ANKARA (Agencies) — The Turkish military regime appears intent on pursuing this year its policy of "purification" through judicial measures, with 9,817 prisoners awaiting trial, 6,942 still under investigation, and about 3,000 people facing a "possible death sentence. According to latest official figures, 98 people have been sentenced to death since the military coup of Sept. 12, 1980, and 11 leftists, five rightists and eight non-political criminals have been executed, with 27,818 sentenced to prison terms from one to 36 years in jail by martial law courts. The year began with two new major trials. In the first, in Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, the military prosecutor sought death for 186 Kurdish separatists. In the other, in Istanbul, the prosecutor asked for eight to 15 years in jail for 17 prominent authors.

U.S. maintains Cosmos will crash

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department has disputed Moscow's claim that an errant nuclear-powered Soviet satellite posed no danger because it would burn up before re-entering the earth's atmosphere. "We're standing by our original projection that a Cosmos 1402 satellite with nuclear components will come down in late January," a Pentagon spokesman told Reuters. The State Department said a U.S. search team was standing by in case the satellite crashed on land. Pentagon officials said earlier this week that the satellite appeared to be out of control. U.S. intelligence sources said the satellite's rockets should have boosted it into outer space when its power began to fail, but that it started to drop out of orbit instead due to a malfunction.

Naples ex-policeman killed by gunmen

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Gunmen Saturday night shot dead a recently retired police officer who had distinguished himself by fighting the Camorra, the Neapolitan equivalent of the mafia, police said. Angelo Facelli, 64, who as a brigadier in the royal carabinieri had ordered the arrest of many "Camorristi", was fatally wounded after being hit in the chest by four bullets fired from a passing car as he walked home.

4 dead, 8 hurt in Australian fires

SYDNEY (R) — Four people were killed and eight injured in bushfires in two Australian states over the weekend which authorities believe were started deliberately. Two volunteer firefighters were killed Sunday when their water tanker was engulfed in flames while they fought a blaze in the royal national park close to Sydney's southern suburbs. Eight more people were admitted to hospital, where one was said to be in a critical condition. In Victoria, two bulldozer drivers were killed Saturday while helping to contain a fire near Greengate, northwest of Melbourne. The fire was still burning Sunday.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable.
West deals.

NORTH
♠ Q10
♥ A Q J 8 2
♦ J 2
♣ A Q 7 5

WEST EAST
♠ K 5 ♠ 9 2
♥ 10 7 6 5 3 ♥ K
♦ K ♦ Q 10 9 7 6 5
♣ K 4 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 7 6 3
♥ 9 4
♦ A 8
♣ 9 8 3

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♥ 4 ♦ 4 ♠
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

From 1957 until early in the 1970s, the Italian Blue Team reigned supreme as world champions. Then they retired from the scene, and as a result of a scandal involving some taped telephone conversations, some of their players retired from top level play. But the Blue Team is back, and to judge from the drubbing they inflicted on World Olympiad champions, France, Messrs. Belladonna, Forquet, Garozzo and Pabis-Ticci might once again become a dominant force in world bridge.

In this hand from the Italy-France encounter, both teams reached a contract of four spades, and both declarers were faced with the lead of the king of diamonds. The French declarer won in hand and took the heart finesse, which lost to Belladonna's king. He returned the queen of diamonds. Pabis-Ticci carefully ruffed his partner's trick and returned a heart, which Belladonna ruffed. The king of spades subsequently took the setting trick.

At the other table Garozzo was the declarer. He won the king of diamonds and immediately returned a diamond. This thoughtful play shattered the defenders' communications. West, in the actual play, ruffed the second diamond and shifted to a heart. Declarer finessed, East won the king but he had no good return. He tried a trump, but declarer rose with the ace and led another trump, and he could later claim his contract with the help of a club finesse.

Actually, East's best return was a third diamond. But declarer could handle that by stuffing a heart from his hand and taking the ruff in dummy.

The Italians won 13 International Match Points on this hand. They won the 100-board match by 225 IMPs-164.